Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Acartisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our ofice not later than 10 o'dlock each Morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866.

The Character of Southern Loyalty. GREAT credit, on the strength of Mr. STE-PHENS' late testimony, is given in some quarters to the Rebal communities for their "loyalty." They "acquiasce," it is said, in the result of the war. They still believe in the abstract right of secession, but they are convinced that it is impracticable to exercise it by force. They still believe in the justice of the cause for which they tought; but, like many another good cause, it has been overborne, and they accept the fact as it stands. This, we are told by the New York Times, is natural, and all that, under the circumstances, we could expect. "The sword," it says, "cannot cut down opinions."

We agree that this attitude of the South is perfectly natural, and was to have been expected. Opinions and sentiments which are the growth of half a century, which have permeated a whole community from top to bottom, and which have been propagated by the expenditure of vast sums of money and many lives, are not likely to be discarded simply because the physical agencies by which they were sustained have been overborne on the field of battle. Hatred of a particular form of government and of certain political institutions, long cherished, and become as it were a second nature, is not to be suddenly changed into love by the triumph of said institutions and government in the arena

We acknowledge, therefore, that the feelings of the Rebel communities are natural; but the practical concern of the country is not with the naturalness of these feelings, but with their character. If the sentiments of these people are still hostile to free institutions, if they still regard secession as a right, If they still adhere to the fatal heresy of State sovereignty, if they still believe that their late war upon the nation was just-then, they are still Rebels at heart, and only need a favorable opportunity to again become so in fact. What satisfaction is it to us to tell us that these feelings are natural? Does that make those who entertain them any the less dangerous, or any the more fit to be entrusted with political power? The very fact that such sentiments have so long been cherished and have taken such a firm hold upon the South that we now look upon them, even after our terrible civil war, as natural, only increases the danger, and shows the stubborn and deepseated difficulty with which we have to contend.

But, we are told, it is only the "abstract" right of secession-the "abstract" doctrine of State sovereignty, that is still adhered to, and that all idea of maintaining these rights by force is abandoned. Of course it is, now that by the issue of war the Rebel communities are at our feet. What the South is now atter is the resumption of power, and this she can only obtain at the hands of the nation by whom she has just been overthrown on the field of battle. But, suppose these Rebel communities once more restored to power; their Senators and Representatives once more in their seats; their sentiments towards the Government still unchanged; State sovereignty and secession still adhered to; and suppose that by the defection of one or two Northern States the political control of the nation should once again pass into the hands of its enemies, then what guarantee have we that the game of secession would not be repeated, with all the wisdom gained from the former experiment? What guarantee that the vast resources of the nation gathered in this very struggle against Rebellion would not be turned against itself?

Take the case of ALEXANDER STEPHENS himself. He still adheres to a belief in the right of secession and the doctrine of State sovereignty. Suppose, then, he takes, as a Senator, the customary oath of office; would that hold him as against the secession of his State, any more than it did before? He was always opposed to secession, he tells us, as a policy, but when his State secoded he felt bound to tollow her fortunes. Is there anything in Mr. STEPHENS' present position to show that he would not do so again? In fact, would not his belief oblige him to do so? His oath to support the Constitution of the United States is taken, just as he took it before, with the conviction that it ceases to be obligatory the moment his State secedes. Suppose General LEE restored to his old position in the United States army; would his oath hold him any more than it did before? Does he now acknowledge that he forswore himself in deserting the service of the United States, and taking up arms against the Government? The truth is, that for those who believe in the right of secession, and in the doctrine of State sovereignty, the oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States is a mere mockery. They might as well not be sworn at all. An oath is intended for emergencies. It is to bring the sauctions of a solemn obligation to bear when other influences are tending to draw the man aside from his duty. But these men take the oath with the conviction that it ceases to bind the conscience the very moment that the sup. posed emergency arises. What is such an oath worth? And this is the best show of oyalty that the best of the late Rebel element

can make! Does not ordinary prudence dicfate that we should be slow about putting power into the hands of men who, accor ling to their own showing, are so utterly units to be trusted with it?

Women and Voting.

THE Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention will be held in New York, at the Church of the Paritins. Union Square, on the tenth proximo. A call for this meeting is published, signed by ELIZABBER CADY STANTON, President, and SUSAN B An-THONY, Secretary, in behalf of the Woman's Rights Central Committee. We quote the following passage from it:-

"Those who tell us the republican idea is a failure, do not see the deep gulf between our broad theory and partial legislation; do not see that our overnment for the last century has on but the repetition of the old experiments class and caste. Hence the callure is not in a principle, but in the lack of virtue on our

The question now's, Have we the wisdom and conscience, from the present unheavings of our political system, to reconstruct a Governer on the one enduring basis that has never

yet been tried—equal rights to all?
"From the proposed class legislation in Coness, it is evident we have not yet learned wis dom from the experience of the past; for while our representatives at Washington are discussing the right of suffrage for the black man, as the only protection to life, liberty, and happi ess, they dany that 'necessity of citizenship to woman by proposing to introduce the word m the Federal Constitution. In secur g sudrage but to another shade of manhood, hile we distranchise timeen million taxpayers, we come not one line nearer the republicar

The ladies above named belong, of course, to that class of their sex which is distinguished by the title of "hard-ninded," and who imagine that they have certain "Inherent and inalienable rights," which they are denied by the laws and usage of society, and which it is the religious duty of their wronged and oppressed sisterhood to assert and insist upon until they are recognized and conceded.

It does seem a little hard, we admit, that under a political system in which the doctrine of representation is fundamental, anybody should be made subject to laws which they have no direct voice in making. This is particularly oppressive, too, when the laws undertake to appropria e one's personal and real estate for the support of the Government. Mrs. or Miss STANTON thinks that it is quite enough to be told that she ought to pay for the benefits and blessings she enjoys through the civil institutions and agencies that are maintained for the protection of each and the general social advantage of all. She fancies that to be governed, though never so well, is an imperfect or questionable felicity, without the privilege to say who shall govern and how he shall govern. And in vindication of this idea she appeals to the fact that our Revolutionary war sprang from the principle that acts of Parliament do not or should not bind those who have no hand in their enactment. Perhaps it must be confessed that both precept and precedent in this matter are seemingly on Mrs. or Miss STANTON's side; that the theory of republicanism, that no one should be taxed who is not represented in the taxing body, is not fully carried out in our practice; and that, if the women of the land, young and old, married and unmarried, were to persist in pressing this instance of political inconsistency before the jury of public feeling and conscience, we might find that, in the maxim upon which our fathers protested against British jurisdiction and resisted its exercise over us, we "taught " instructions which return to plague the inventors."

But is it true that the women are not represented in our Government? If they are not, indeed, admitted to the polls, and have no direct suffrage in the election of those who make and administer the laws, can it be said that they do not actually and effectually participate in the legislation and administration of the Government? A renowned ruler of ancient Greece once said that his child governed the State over which he presided, because his son governed his mother, and the mother governed him. In the same way we believe that the women of this country exert a greater control in our politics than they or the men are aware of. And it every mother, wife, sister, and sweetheart, can influence the voters, may they not be said to vote in effect. though they do not personally put in the

This sort of special pleading may not suit such doughty champions of abstract political rights as ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who seem indisposed to be cheated out of their natural sovereignty by having the shadow of a franchise substituted for the substance. But what, pray, would our women gain by being allowed to do directly what they can make the men do for them? Is it not more comfortable to sit at home on election day, remote from the dense crowd, the coarse profanity, the rude violence, and drunken contention of a polling booth, and have a vote cast by proxy, than to cast it directly subject to all the excitement and perils of the election ground?

Women govern us now, if they did but know it, to a very considerable extent; and if they do not govern us more than they do already, it is their own fault. We would advise all the women who are ambitious of having their names on the Assessors' list, and being allowed to vote, to get married as soon as possible, and then to use what arts and witchcraft they may in controlling the political opinions and actions of their husbands. They can do much in this way, if they set about it earnestly; and we fancy it would, for the ladies, be a great deal more agreeable mode of exercising the right of suffrage than being obliged to fight one's way to the polls through a crowd of rough men and excited political viragoes.

-The Musical World announces that Mr. Sterndale Bennett has accepted an invitation to write an oratorio for next year's Birmingham

Charles Lever on Mexico and America. AMID a great deal of vanity and a great many shallow attempts at wit, 'Cornellus O'Dowd" occasionally gets off in Blackwood a really good thing, some telling story, which the French would emphatically call a bon mot-The last number of the magazine contains an article of his on 'Making the Ring," which surprises us most agreeably, both in its style and tone. He treas of the invasion of Mexico by the French and of the recent coaduct of the United States Government. When it is remembered that Blackwood has ever thrown its weigh in opposition to our country, taking every opportunity to traduce our principles, and malign our motives, our readers will join with us in our astonishment at the unexpected change in "Mr. O'Dowd's" language and the sent men s of the magazine itself. We quote that part of the article which refers to the Mouroe doctrine, and which causes us positively to blush before such complimentary allusions to our national "There is, we must own, something grand in

the notion of importing the pomp and circumstance of glorious war into the Stock Exchange, and 'Bearing' the market into battarions of infantry. Such was the engine of this Mexican affair. A number of Imperial followers had been speculating in that precious had. They had taken largety to Mexicans, no the interesting natives of that country, but to the 'scrip,' so called. They were suniciently powering to inhen ultimately refused satisfaction, to issue what we would call in treland a tolstress was Oil they went with a strong party to earee this, and entoice it they did, pretty much, too, as if the scenes were in Ireland. To the one the Empetor sent over the Austrian Archidule, and settled him there as the man in posession. This is exactly and precisely what he represents. He is the man in possession. He is n Mexico to entorce any ctains or his own The Mexicans owed him nothing. As to the farce of being chosen by the natives, of all the exploded humbugs of this age of humbugs the "Plebiselte" is the stathest. King Gaorge, of Greece, was elected by the Greeks! Just as little did the Arch-duke want Mexico; but the crafty Emperor induced him to go over and try his fortune.

"The Yankees just then had their hands full, They had fully as much fighting to do as was good for them, and so all they sud was, 'Wait a shile. There is a considerable reckoning to be settled when we shall have a little leisure—score that item among the rest.

'I remember once hearing on the wild hills Donegal, where the Scotch is as strong in the people as in Argyleshire, a story of a revenue offier, who, strutung carelessly through the moun s, came upon a little shealing with an illicit still at full work. He had only time to look around through the empty dwelling, where casks of the forbidden sparic were ranged about and bethink him of the dangerous position he was in, when a tall, gaunt, sem makes figure, with an old cutlass in his hand, presented himself at

the door. 'Did any one see ye come in?' he asked calmly. 'No,' -aid the guager, with the cagerness of a man anxious to give a gratifying assurance-'No.' 'Then nobody shall see ye go out, was the terrible rejoinder. This is what the Mexican affair is propably coming to. I do not think that in the present case the Americans will employ any unnecessary or unseemly rude ness. They will treat France with a descrence they would not accord to us. I make no complaint of that; I can see a certain fairness in it. They will not, in all probability, be very exactmg as to the day or the hour, but yet with Yankee tenacity. I think I hear him saying, 'Yes, sir, you've got to go. Yes, sir, that's a fact.' A more insufferable piece of insolent prefension cannot be imarined than what is called the Morroe doc.rine. That my nextdoor neighbor should not live in a certain style lest the servants in my house should become dissatisfied, is too gross an absurdity to be entertained. That whatever rules I adopt for my family should be adopted by every one who resides in the same street, bearing, and yet, with all this, I declare I am all for the Yankees in this Mexican row. It is not the lustice of the case I think of. It is not whether France has right on her side, and whether the demand to retire be one of the mandates a high-spirited nation cannot submit my whole consideration is limited to the fact-here at last the great bully of Europe has found a match. Here is a young, athletic, daring fellow ready to go into the ring with that anished pugilist that none of us have the courage to fight, and who even with the gloves on doubles us up in a fashion far from agree

"America dares to hold language to France that all the nations of Europe combined would not utter. There is no denying it; there is no quality is it. If we had a continental coalition to-morrow, we could not venture to say what America has just said. What Minister of Russia or England or Austria would say to the French Emperor, 'We were thinking of something eise when you stepped into Saxony and Nice the other day; now that our hands are free, you'll have to go back again.' We are tamous for brave words in our Foreign Office; but does any one expect that such a message as this will ever issue from Whitehall? We would no more pro voke the Tuileries by an insolent despatch than we would go into one of Van Amburgh's cages, and kick the lion. It has become a sort of European superstition that France can beat every one and I am downright grateful to the American that they don't believe it. I never knew I liked America so well till I began to speculate on this war. I never suspected that there really was that tie of kindred, which journalists disparage by the saise adulation they deal in. I hate all all cant of 'cousinship,' but call them our own bone and blood. Speak of them as a people, who have the same leading traits as ourselves sturdy, untiring, determined, unyielding, taking their share or hard knocks to-day, with a fixed resolve to repay them to-morrow. In a word, of that stuff which make strusty friends and ter rible enemies. Regard them in this light and It's war should break out between them and France, what side would you back. I say America. I'd lay my head on the issue, and if any gentleman is willing to bet an equivalent—say another crown piece—I cry 'Done,' and walt

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' ASYLUM .- The joint resolution which passed the House on Tuesday, appointing managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, appoints the following gentlemen:—Richard J. Ogiesby, of Illinois; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire, of the first class, to serve six years; Lewis B. Gauckel of Ohio; Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania, and P. Jos. Osterhaus, of Missouri, of the second class, to serve four years; John H. Martindale, of New York: Horsted G. Stebbins, of California, and George H. Walker, of Wisconsin, of the third class, to serve two years.

MUSIC FROM STONES .- M. Baudre, from Paris, exhibited and played upon a remarkable musi-cal instrument at the last meeting of the Royal Institution in London: This instrument is composed of twenty-nine stones, principally fints, collected in the south of France, suspended and so arranged as to represent two and a half octaves, resembling those of the piano forte. The tones produced differed from those of any other instrument. It is said that M. Baudre spent five years in forming the collection of

THE ROYAL PALACES AND CASTLES OF GREAT Britain,—The following is a list of the palaces and castles (fourteen in number) appertaining and castles (fourteen in humber) appertaining to the British Crown:—Windsor Castle, Frog-more, Cumberland Lodge, Cranbourne Lodge, Osborne Castle, 4'laramont House, Hampton Court, Kew Palace, Kensington Palace, Buckingham Palace, St. James' Palace, Balmoral Castle, Holyrood House, Dublin Castle.

Opera Bouses and Dramatic Theatres. The Cinconnati Times has an interesting contorisi on the various theatres and opera of the world, as compared with Pike's Opera House, recenly destroyed by are. We copy:ornament of our city was destroyed, has made the subject of lyric and dramatic theatres a matter of general public interest at the present The building of the Opera House was an enterprise far greater than any other ever unsertaken by a single citizen or our city, and we fear it will forever remain unparalleled in its history. As the erection of a grand Opera flouse will be a necessity for the future, it ill perhaps be appropriate to give some of the sacts and figures in regard to the prin-cipal theatres of the world. It is well known that remarkable works of this kind are now rising at Paris and Rio Janeiro. These tructures are complete in every detail and finish, but are properly temples of music; for, as is the case in several opera houses already conracted in Europe, the portion devoted to thearical performances forms but a small part of contents. Then the new opera house Paris covers a space of five hundred feet long by two bundred and thirty feet broad; or, :n other words, it is one hundred feet longer and which Pike's Overa House stood, as bounded by Fourth, Vine, Walnut, and Baker streets. Yet his great pa ace, costing, as it is said, over fifty n.illions of frames, contains an auditorium in tended for the accommodation of only two thou sand spectators. Of American structures of this sind, the Philadelphia Academy of Music approaches nearest to the great opera houses of Europe, for its halls, retiring rooms, and saloons are on a scale of magnitude worthy of

a station.

The following table gives the size of the state and auditorium of each of the great heatres of the world, the measurement being sken each way from the line of the curtain:-European Opera House. Auditorium, Stage, Curtain.

Opera House Depth Width Depth Width. La Scaln, Milan, feet... 105 37 77 4 San Carlo, Nap es... 100 85 74 5 Carlo Fe ice, Genoa... 95 82 80 4 Lordov...... ovent Garcen London 89 89 100 52 70 48 87 55 82 70 58 72 Petersburg...... 87 (8F)" Fenice, Venice Munich..... at Petersburg Darmstadt Serim Versaille:..... Murseine...... Historique Paris..... Druty Lane, London... Humburg..... Lyons..... Botl n (Shinkle)..... Autw rp.... Italiens, Pari

iaymarket, London. Бусони Adesphi..... Operation cheap. New York Academy .. 108 Bos on Like's Opera House The magnificent proportions of Pike's Opera House can be appreciated by a study of the

above table. It will be seen that the auditorium covered more space in square teet that any other similar structure, the New York Academy of Music alone excepted. The celebrity of La Scala, at Milan, is very great, it will be seen that the superficial of its auditorium is less than than that of Pike's Opera House. The scale of grandeur upon which the decoration of the auditorium of our late Opera House was completed, rendered it one of the most magnificent, if not the most splendid, in the world. The great breadth and weep of the dress circle, the height of the pros centum, and spacious accommodations afforded, rendered it a most striking scene when filled with a fine audience. The ceiling was adorned with paintings which were really works of art, and, as is rarely the case, the decorations were rich, without being, in the slightest degree, offensive to good taste. Its construction, in 8 far as the auditorium was concerned, was a tri-umph of art; and had this noble apartment been surrounded by the accessories of the great European opera houses, the structure would

have been perfect. -The Lion Amoureux, by M. Ponsard, is being played with great success at the theatre of Tou-louse, where the characters of the "Marchio-ness" and "D'Humbert" are admirably-sustained by M'me Gonthier and M. Jarousseau.

-The trustees of Williams College have voted to give \$5000 towards the erection of a new Congregational church in Williamstown, in place of the one recently destryed by fire, or \$7000 if their preferences as to location are consulted The College will have certain rights and privi leges in the new building, as it had in the old.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

(Ber he Second Page for additional Special Notices.) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-NUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA April 19, 1366.

NOTICE TO CUNTRACTORS.

d Proposals will be received at this office until
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I street After street. il o'clock M. on activet, from Washington active to I wenty-second street, from 'wenty-first street to Federal street Alter street from 'wenty-first street to Twenty-third a roet from Washington symmetro Federal street the said grading to be done according to the grades now established by

* ach proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of Councils approved May 25. All bidders will be present at the time of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come orward within three days thereafter or consider his bid withors will and will be lield l'able on his bond for the difference between him and the next highest bidder W. W. SMEDLEY,

4 26 34 Chief Commissioner of Highways.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA. April 20, 1863. Holders of twenty coupons and uswards of United States Losns due May 1, 1866, are hereby notited that they may present them for examination and count at this office on and aner the 23d inst, to be paid on and ofter May 1: 1866

Blank schedules may be obtained at this office. N. B. BROWNE. Assistant Treasurer, United States.

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SATURDAY NIGHT!

SATURDAY NIGHTII THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA WREKLY LITERARY PAPER,

OUT THIS DAY. READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF CONTENTS:-BLOCKLEY—The Insane Department of the Alma-bouse; Scenes smong the Madman. A powerful local sketch continued from last week. THE ASH ONS; OR, THE RIVAL LOVERS. A thrift ing and intense v interesting novel. M. UDE LUTON. Two more chapters of this noble story.

EAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

AND THE MERCH THE ARTISTS.

OUR CHEST COURT, THE GAMBLER.

A MORNING IN BRUMMFLL'S DEESSING-POON
FLOT FOR A WOVERN NOVEL.

A FERNUM SR. T. H. OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

A FERNUM SR. T. OCIAL EVIL."

COWPIE'S GRA DFATHER.

WHAT THE M. T. ER IS

THE LOTTERER AEGOT TOWN.

ART OF *MEROTI-RY.

JOHN QUILL VISITE IN THE ARTISTS.

OUR CHESS COLUMN. ROMEO AND JULIET.

ITH. PARISTAN FASHIONE.

PREACHING AND TE CUTISING,

MUSIC AND TH. DEAM.

JACOB'S LADDER.

WHY DOES THE SENATE HESITATE?

CHOICE FOE RY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I TEMS OF HOME NEWS

FITS OF FORMIGN GOSSIP.

MISCELLA NEOUS REATING.

ABLE EDITORIS IS ON POPULAR TOPICS.

OBIGINAL HUMOR, ETC. ETC. ETC.

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY AND

> OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR MAY, 1866.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Contains a sketch of the Communist Village of Economy on the Ohio, founded by the tollowers of Raps; a continuation of the account of the "Last Days of Lander." including the poet's opinions of Shelley Milton, and Dante; interesting glimpses of Hawthorne's life at Brook Form; a striking paper by Miss Frances Power Cobbe on "The Feniar Idea:" Mrs. Stowe's theory of "Sources of Beauty in Dress;" a fine criticism or Edwin Booth; and chapters or great interest, continuing 'Doctor Johns" and "Griffith Gaunt." James Russell Lowell contributes the 'Speech of Hosea Biglow at March Meeting," commencing, in his inimitable atvic, on the recent acts of the President and expressing the true celings of all loyal men concerning the situation ' Besides these, and other interesting proce articlesthere are poems by J. G. Whittier, Mrs. Akers, and H' W. Longiellow.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Hes the first of a series of sketches, by "Carieton," of places and incidents connected with the war; the second Bird" article, on the 'English Redbreast and the American Robin:" "Something about our Baby," an excellent little plece by Mrs. Diaz; 'Miss Katy-Did and Miss Cricket," another of Mrs. Stowe's charming sories; an account of "Richmond Prisons" by J. T. Trowbridge; another day of "A Summer in Lesile Goldthwalte's Life; ' and other very attractive stories and poems by T. B. Aldrica, Mayne Reid, Mrs. Anna M. Wells, Noga Perry, Emily Huntin ton Miber, and J Warren Newcomb Jr. This number contains a capital variety of Charades, Rebuses, and Puzzles, and Twenty Illustrations.

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